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New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communication Business letters for THE TRIBURE Office should in all cases

The weather yesterday was most dismal. A crizzly north-west storm contiqued nearly all day, amalgamating the snow and mud into slush, filling all the gutters and overflowing the walks, in which edestrians were obliged to wade ankle deep. Broadway was tolerably clear after dark, thanks to the exertions of the contractor; but the other streets were under water. It rained all the evening, but at midnight, when the Trinity chimes struck up, and young 1859 was born into this wicked world, the weather brightened a little. At 124, however, it was dark and drizzly again, and the prospects were against New-Year's callers.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Kangaroo, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

The Common Council of 1858 adjourned sine die vesterday afternoon. Among the unfinished business is the Tax Levy, which failed in the Board of Aldermen. The ordinances reorganizing the Finance and City Inspector's Departments were adopted, and most of the small bills and personal favors went through. The new Boards are to meet on Monday at noon. Until then the city has no Legislature.

It is currently reported that the leaders of the Democracy in this city have been holding secret midnight conferences at the Everett House with the Little Giant. They turn to the rising sun, with true office-holders' sagacity.

Speaker Orr was unable to pay his respects to the Democracy of Blackwell's Island yesterday, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

Another terrible railroad casualty is reported. Two trains ran off the track, which was injured by recent rains, between Columbus and Macon, Geo. yesterday, killing the engineers and a number of the passengers-how many is not yet known. We give such meager particulars as have reached us.

We are unable to find in the voluminous Havana correspondence of the Savannah or Charleston papers any aliusion to the revolution which, according to the redoubtable Gen. U. S. Relean and his New-Orleans friends, is impending Cubs. The correspondent of The Charleston Courier, however, callantly declares that "every mother and daughter among the ladies of Cuba alike hate Spain and 'the Spaniards. 'Did I think,' said a young Cuban girl. a few evenings since, 'there was a single 'drop of Spanish blood flowing in my veins, I "would open them and let it out!" This remark was greeted with long-continued applause."

The steamship Fulton put into Halifax yestercay short of coal. Her advices are to the 15th inst., four days later than those brought by the Asia. There is later news from India, but nothing noteworthy. Lord Abercrombie is to succeed Lord Napier at Washington. Cotton had advanced; breadstuffs were dull, the prices being nominally the same. Consols closed at 971 to 971

THE TRIBUNE greets its readers this morning with " A Happy New Year !"

How few there are to whom the word, do not come laden with pleasant memories! Fewer still to whom they are not full of tender sadness, or of heavy sorrew. The spotless mantle that within a day or two has fallen around us, covered with a dreary winding-sheet many a grave on which the grass has never grown, and hides, for the first time, many a sacred mound on which the grass has sprung but once. On such spots, who has not planted his mile-stones to measure the weary march of life? What thoughtful man can look forward to a coming year and not remember that before the year is done be may count his advancing footsteps by new marks like these, or perhaps lie down himself by the roadside, weary and worn, his journey finished ?

Still "A Happy New-Year !" Who will not re call the time when the morning broke in laughter; when he looked back upon a short life where little was remembered but childish pleasures, and gazed cagerly forward with beaming eyes to nothing but a golden future? The merry, merry time! When the great wood-fire flashed and crackled, and round the warm and cheerful hearth gathered father and mother, brothers and sisters, (alas!) full of sober and thoughtful happiness, or unthinking, and unchecked glee; when the snow that gleamed through the frosty windows was the promise of unstinted fun on the bill side, and the tinkle, tinkle of long sleigh-rides to come; and when the glare of the ice on pond and river was as welcome as green fields and the babble of summer brooks. Many there are who gained a higher fame when their skates cut their names on those smooth mirrors, than all their ambitious carving has since achieved; and many who then won the race on the " coast," have never come out so far ahead in the games they played as men; or, if beaten, have never since borne an upset so merrily, or never struggled so cheerily and so bravely to the hill-tops of later years to begin again. And the Happy New-Year that came then to the children who are now sober old folks, looking back with dulled and saddened memories, comes still to the little ones who cannot understand what it is to shiver at an East wind, or growl at a snow-storm, but who love a snow-bank waist deep; who do not understand how cold can be merely tolerable because of the ice-crop, but are mad for skating. Give them their sleds and their skates then; let them try their mettle on the "slide." and write their names where they will perial, perhaps, not much sooner than ours which

we write, as we hope, more endurably. At least

roses will bloom for us in the winter of life, and

of Summer and of early days which we cherished have faded away. Their flowers also will perish; but let us give them as many as we can to remem-

ber in the New Year holidays of untamed Youth. But to bow many thousand children is there no childhood: to how many thousand men and women, no memory of childish joy and happy homes. Alas for those who stare hopelessly, this morning, on cold and hunger, and to whom "Happy New Year" means only a wish for a coming time a little less starving, and fewer rags than in the time they look back upon. It is appalling to think how many there are to whom hope is dead; how many to whom hope was never born. Poor human creatures! to whom life has been, and is to be, a weary burden; to whom the world has been, and is to be, a hard and cruel master. Lighten the load of one, at least, of these to-day. Let in one gleam of sunshine, on New-Year's morning, on those waste and desert places, ye who bask in the brightness of pleasant memories, or present prosperity, or sit in the softened shade of past sadness. The New Year has its duties, as we all know

But ours is a lay sermon, and we touch not these. Your excellent pastor, at whose feet you will. doubtless, sit reverently to-morrow, will tell you of these. Let not his excellent and solemn coun sel fall on stony hearts. Let your mood be receptive, and your head clear; and to that end, my young gentleman (and also my old) do not drink. to-day, every time you are asked; and you, my charming madam, and beaming maiden, do not ask them all, but omit our hilarious friend in whose eye begins to beam an unwonted fire, and who seems more than usually awake to your thousand

There are two radically diverse ways of supporting and serving a great cause-we trust we may not invidiously distinguish them as the large way and the small one. The latter is tenacious of forms, of pass-words, of "the letter that killeth;" while the former looks mainly to results, and values forms, pass-words and party badges only as they conduce to practical ends. We perceive that these rival methods, through their supporters, are destined to come into collision in the choice of the Presidential candidates of the Opposition in 1860.

Whether THE TRIBUNE is or is not sincerely Anti-Slavery, is a question which we need not at this day discuss; yet it is certain that if to be Anti Slavery it is necessary to have no other principle, no other purpose than Anti-Slavery, we must come short of the standard. For we earnestly and actively favor the Protection of Home Indus try; we desire to see a part of the annual Revenue of the Federal Government devoted to the Improvement of the accessibility and security of our inland as well as seaboard Harbors, and of the navigation of our great Rivers; and we hope to see efficient Federal aid given to the construction of a Railroad connecting the navigable waters of the Mississippi with those of the Pacific. We cheerfully fraternize and act with our Free-Trade and anti-Improvement fellow-citizens who oppose the Extension of Slavery; but we do so only on the pistform of our equal right to our several opinions on all the questions with regard to which we differ. Whenever it shall be deemed requisite to constitute the Republican party on a narrower basis than this, some of us will have to take the outside. But we see not why there should not

continue to be room and equal standing for all. We do not regard the Republican as essentially a sectional party-we are not willing that it shall continue even to seem such. We believe that its objects and principles, fairly expounded and fully understood, must commend themselves to a large proportion of the best citizens of the Slave States. as they did in the days of Washington and Jefferson. And we wish so to act and speak that this portion of the Southern people shall be encouraged to openly array themselves under the Republican

To this end, we propose to fight the next Presi dential battle on the platform of essential and genuine Conservatism-anti-Fillibuster, anti-Cuba stealing, anti-Slavery-Extension. We protest against further allowing that party whose pretensions and policy tend constantly to imbroil us in perate and bloody war with maritime Europe, to draw to itself the suffrages of the wealthy, timid, and mercantile classes, even by the help of such unprincipled organs as The Journal of Commerce The Fillibustering, Cuba-stealing Slavery-extend ing party has no right to the votes of those classes. cannot much longer retain them without the aid of uncommon stupidity and wrong-headed management on the part of the Republicans. The Asters, Griswolds, Lennoxes, Crosbys, of our city and their brethren in other cities, ought to be with us not against us, in the contest of 1860. To secure this, no sacrifice of principle is requisite. but only a fair exhibition of principle. It will suffice that the Republican party shall not make a hedgehog of itself and present the most repulsive spines instead of an open and welcoming hand to those who may with peaceful intent draw nigh to it. Whoever has the least knowledge of human nature cannot need to have the folly, the madness.

of the percupine attitude pointed out to him. The American party is dead. You cannot fright en with its specter any but the most timorous, the silliest ghost-seer. But there are half a million voters who formerly belonged to that party who do not mean to have their fingers used in 1860 to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the benefit of the Lecompton Democracy. We want them to vote with us-is there anything wrong in that ! Amazing as it may seem, we do not expect nor seek to win their votes by telling them that we would under no circumstances vote for one of them. On the contrary, as we heartily supported for Speaker in the last Congress Mr. Banks, who had been elected to the House as an American, not as a Republican, so we would cheerfully vote in 1860 for one who has been an American, provided he is openly and firmly opposed to the Extension of Slavery and pledged to use the power given him by his election to prevent such Extension. Who ever is anti-Fillibuster, anti-Cuba stealing, anti-Slavery-extending, is a good enough Republican for us-as good as Washington was, and we want no better. If the Sham Democracy are beaten in 1860, the struggle for and against Slavery-Extension will be virtually concluded. We shall have Kansas, Nebrasks, Dakota, New-Mexico and Arizona added to the number of Free States during the ensuing Presidential term. After that, let Mitchell & Co. agitate for the reopening of the Slave-Trade, and those who will clamor and plot for the acquisition of more territory on which to plant Slavery. We shall have a book in the jaw of the Pro-Slavery levisthan from which he will not easily free himself.

Of course, others will speak and act for them selves. We have never assumed to speak for any

arrived at conclusions substantially accordant with ours. The Republican party will hear what may be preed on either side, and pronounce judgment thereon. It welcomes to its ranks men of widely differing views, including these who hold with us that all men have equal political rights, and those who hold with the great body of our Western brethren that negroes should not enjoy the Right of Suffrage in this country. It does not ju'ge them for this, nor do we. We recognize as brethren all who seek to uphold the prohibition of slave importing, and restore the original policy of excluding Slavery from all the Federal Territories. Whenever a difference of views among Republicans is developed, each must be left free to follow his own convictions, except in the very rare case of the party in general council interposing and deciding etween them. We will hope that, wherever such decision is pronounced, it will be at once just and generous-calculated to conciliate former adversaries, without alienating steadfast supporters. "In essentials, let there be unity; in non-essentials, ' liberty: in all things, charity."

The year 1858 opened with a great depression in the public mind, produced by the sudden and severe revulsion in commercial affire. This feelng was, indeed, neutralized in part by the confident expectation generally entertained of a speedy return to the high-pressure activity of the three or four years preceding. That expectation has sigpally failed to be realized. The year closed with a greatly diminished exportation of the agricultural products of the North, and still lower prices for them; while even cotton, which hitherto had kept up, has begun to give way under the pressure on the market of probably the largest crop ever yet produced. Our manufacturers, especially those of iron, continue greatly depressed. Our ships are lying idle in every barbor of the world. Very few of our railroads pay dividends, and still fewer earn them. Stocks, after some spasmodic revivals, have sunk again to the level of panic prices. Our peeple, especially our Western farmers an1 traders, are involved in debts, the burden of which presses heavier and heavier, aggrieved, as it has been, by a short crop. The prospect of relief is distant. Speculation is dead. Buying and selling are confined to immediate wants. Immigration has almost ceased. Wages, rents and profits have greatly fallen. Yet, such is the power of the human mind to adapt itself to circumstances, that, although nobody anticipates, as almost everybody did a year ago, a speedy issue out of these troubles, the general feeling, nevertheless, is much less gloomy than then.

Turning from commercial to political affairs, the past year has not exhibited-so far, at least, as the administration of our national affairs is concernedmuch of which to beast. The first four months of the year were consumed in a desperate attempt, on the part of the President and his supporters, to force upon Congress the recognition of the bogus Lecompton Pro Slavery Constitution as the act and will of the people of Kansas, and the admission of Kansas as a State under that Constitution. But several Northern supporters of the Administration, who had swallowed all the previous Kansas outrages, found this new one too enormous, and the pretended Constitution baving, in spite of the President, been referred back to the people of Kansas, was rejected by them with contempt and disdain. Meanwhile, the Territory being forbidden to form a State Government, and the Territorial Government never having existed except for purposes of aggression-the district about Fort Scott, in which alone the Pro Slavery party has any strength, has continued the scene of cruel murders and of mutual plunder. Since there is no longer any chance of turning zeal for peace and order to account for the benefit of Slavery, the Federal Territorial officials and the Administration at Washington look on with entire indifference, leaving the infuriated parties to fight it out in their own way-an operation in which the Pro-Slavery party

seems likely to come off second best. To the Kansas excitement succeeded the prospect of a rupture with Great Britain, growing out of the zeal of Mr. Cass against the right of search and visit, which he insists are the same thing. is question was brought prominently forward in consequence of special vigilance on the part of the British cruisers on the coast of Cubs, and the visits which they paid to a number of American vessels in the ports of that Island and the neighboring seas. Very exaggerated reports were circulated on the subject of these visits, and even war began to be talked about. But the subject was soon temporarily disposed of. The British Government conceded that they had no right, in time of peace, to visit, and much less to search, vessels known to be American. At the same time they insisted that they had a right, under suspicious circumstauces, to be satisfied on the question of nationality; and they invited our Government, since it objected to the right of visit, as hitherto practiced, to propose some method satisfactory to them for ascertaining the nationality of suspected vessels. But our Government, though loudly disclaiming any intention to convert the American flag into a cover for piracy and fraud, yet declines, while protesting against visitation, to suggest any other method for verifying nationality; and, as the British still insist on their right to protect themselves against being imposed upon, the subject thus remains open as a fruitful occasion for controversy and collision.

Meanwhile, our Government has made a new exubition of its imbecility, in its failure to prevent fillibustering operations against Nicaragua, while its authority has been set at defiance in a still more marked and mortifying manner by the recent landing on the coast of Georgia of a cargo of African slaves, imported by American citizens. Whether this open and contumacious violation of the laws and of the sentiment of the civilized world will be suffered to succeed remains to be seen. Amid all this gloom, however, there appears

some glimpse of approaching day. In the results of the elections held during the year, a most encouraging prospect has been held out that the Administration of the Federal Government is about to change hands. Scarcely a single Northern State remains on whose future support the party now in power can count Sadly as the expectations formed by many of Mr.

Buchanan's Administration have been disappointed. and wretchedly as our national affairs have been managed, yet, when we contrast our situation with hat of our unfertunate neighbors of Mexico, we have reason enough for gratitude. The civil disorder of which that unhappy country has been the chronic seat for now half a century, has undergone during the year past one of its periodical exacerbations. One party calls itself conservative and religious, the other progressive and republican. Both appear to be almost equally wrongheaded and reckless, and it apable of benefiting the country which they aspire to gove a. That, indeed, as things are, the year on happy and meary faces, when the roses | Republicans but those who, seeing as we do, have | is no easy task. Even should the talked-of proj-

ects of foreign intervention be carried out, the philanthropists who should adventure to save that ughappy country might find it easier to talk than

While Mexico is thus, for the time being, torn into fragments, Central America, after having formerly undergone that operation, tends now strongly to reunion, if not reconsolidation. The inhabitants of that country have learned much from recent events. The cultivation of or fire, and the facilities of transportation furnished by the Panama Railroad and its connecting steamers, are fast developing agricul ural industry, and the Central Americans seem at the present moment to require nothing of outsiders except to let them alone. The prospect, indeed, is that the integrity of their territory, and the neutrality of the transit across it, will speedily be placed under the joint guaranty of Great Britain, France and the United States.

Of the South American States, Venezuela has experienced during the year a bloodless revolution. The civil war in Peru-a chronic affliction in that country as well as in Mexico-has been temporarily terminated, followed, however, by a war with the neighboring Republic of Ecuador. Chili, hitherto the most steady and prosperous of the Spanish-American States, has been, during the past year, and still is, the scene of agitations which seem to threaten the stability of the Government. In the British possessions to the north of us, the

only event of much note has been the organization of the new province of British Columbia, which may, or which may not, become a rival of our Cali-

In Great Britain itself, early in the year, new Ministry assumed the belm, Tory by name, yet for all practical purposes quite as liberally disposed, to say the least, as the Waig Ministry which it ousted. The question of Parliamentary reform, postponed by the Crimean war, has been revived, and promises to form for the year to come the leading topic of political interest.

Neither the breakdown of Lord Palmerston Ministry, on a bill intended to shield the person of Napoleon III. from attempts at assassination, nor the refusal of a London jury to convict Bernsrd, in spite of clear proofs of complicity in the opera house explosion, has disturbed the entente cordiale between the French and British Governments. The tyrant of France-we use the word tyrant in the Greek serse-cannot afford to quarrel with England, and the English aristocracy, landed and mercantile (whatever may be the feeling of the English masses), are not disposed to quarrel with him. He has, therefore, been content to respond to the attempt upon his life and to the indifference or hatred of the intelligent and cultivated classes of the French nation, by new attacks on the liberty of the press, which, it is to be feared, may soon be reduced to as prestrate a position as during the reign of the first Nepoleon. In Germany, the hopes of the Liberals have been

revived by the changes of men and measures cousequent on the Prussian Regency. Even in Italy there are signs that the King of Sardinia may again stand forward to contest the rule of that country with Austria. In Russia, the Emperor still manfully perseveres

n his great and magnanimous plan for the enfranchisement of the serfs. He has taken one important step in it by himself enfranchising the 700,000 peasants of the appanages and placing them on the same level with the already enfranchised peasants of the Crown. Turkey has continued during the year the scene

of outbursts of Mohammedan fanaticism, which prove the reluctance of that part of the population o submit to the equality of creeds before the law which the Sultan has decreed. The first railroad in Turkey, extending some sixty miles from Smyrns into the interior, has been commenced, and is being diligently pushed toward completion. Though the war in India against the revolted

Sepoys is not yet finished, the supremacy of the English, which at the beginning of the year still remained a doubtful point, may be now considered as thoroughly reëstablished. As a consequence of this war, the East India Company has been stripped of all its political-indeed of all authority, and reduced to the insignificance of the South Sea House. The government of India is now vested exclusively in the Crown, being directed in Eugland by a removable Minister, assisted by a permanent Council made up of persons supposed to have a special knowledge of Indian affairs. The native Indian army still remains to be reorganized-an important and difficult matter.

The cooperating French and English forces in China commenced the year by taking military pos session of Canton. Afterward they proceeded to the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee, and, having forced their way to Tien toth, obtained from the Emperor, as did also Russia and the United States, treaties granting a large extension to the rights of trade and intercourse hitherto enjoyed by foreigners. The recent changes in the bed of the Yellow River-ar accident of a sort to which that furious stream is greatly subject-and the consequent damage to the Great Canal, forcing Pekin to depend on the coasting trade for a supply of provisions, had, it is supposed, no small influence upon the determination of the Chinese Emperor. In consequence of this treaty, the blockade of Canton has been raised and trade renewed; but the city is still held by the allies as a pledge for the payment of the stipulated indemnities, which are to come out of the treasury of the Canton Province.

Japan, too, by new treaties with the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France and Holland has made new and important approaches toward becoming a member of the universal commonwealth of nations.

Though the Atlantic Telegraph communication has faued for the present, yet the year 1858 may claim the distinction, by no means a slight one, of having proved the possibility of transmitting electric currents and telegraphic signs by means of wires deposited along the bed of the ocean.

New Counterpeits .- Notwithstanding the many cautions from the daily newspapers not to take bas of a suspicious character, several shop-keepers were vic-timized with several counterfeit bills last evening. The first bill that appeared was what purported to b a \$20 bill on the Columbia Benk of Boston, Mass. There is no such bank in existence in that city, but there is a bank called the Columbian Bank. About 9 o'clock last evening a man called at a store up town and purchased \$2 50 worth of goods, tendering in payment a counterfeit \$20 bill on the South Berwick Bank of Maine. He received change in good money. After his departure it was accertained the money was bad. The vignette of this bill is an Indian sected beside a dead deer; flying female figure on the left, and bust o Washington in the lower right-hand corner; T. F. Jewett is signed as President, and Edw. Hayman Cashier. The bill has a reddish tint, and is probably attered from a broken bank.

The slaver Echo is advertised for sale by the United States Marchal for South Carolina on Jan. 6, at Charleston.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 31, 1838. The President is greatly troubled by the opinion which many leading Members of Congress have expressed, that it is not probable that a new tanff can be agreed upon this session. He has informed several members within a few days that if this Congress does not so modify the tariff as to furnish more revenue, be will convene the next Congress in an Extra Session early in the Summer. He has expressly notified Mr. Phelps, the Chair-

The States to-day refuctantly admits that the acquisition of Cuba by purchase, or any other means, is entirely hopeless, and thinks that Mr. Buchana will abandon his scheme of annexation as exploded and futile. The Lordon letter, copied into your columns

man of the Committee on Ways and Means of this

from The Boston Advertiser, attributing Lord Napier's recall to Arti-Siavery influence excites much comment here. Its authorship is charged upon Mr. Sumner, but it is known here that the real writer was Mr. Heary T. Barker, a Boston gentleman, who has long resided in London. The States says that it has satisfactory assurance

that Lord Napier's recall was caused by his sympathy with Southern men in the Slavery controversy, and that he himself regards his transfer to the Hague as a degradation.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 31, 1838.

determination.

Late and direct intelligence from Havana reiterates, that much excitement prevails there concerning the President's message, but affords no basis for the belief that a revolutionary movement is contemplated. The g-neral tone of the advices is such, as to warrast the assertion, that the intervention of the French Government has not been requested for any purpose, while it is repeated that the authorities of Tampico have, through the efforts of the Captain General of Caba satisfied the claims of certain Spanish subjects, this being an isolated case; the additional statement is made, that the difficulties between the Government of Spain and that of Mexico are in fair way of an early adjustment.

From another source of information in this city, there are doubtless good grounds for the recent tele-graphic statements from New-Orleans conserning fillter movements against Cuba.

Non-Arrival of the America.

The weather is thick, and it is raining, with a south-

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Dec. 31-1 P. M.

westerly wind. There is as yet no appearance of the R. M. steamship America, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool. Lynch Law. ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Dec. 31, 1858.

A bailiff named Webb, being shot and killed to-day at noon by W. A. Choice, a public meeting was held at the Court-House this evening to determine whether

the law should be allowed to take its course or Choice be harged immediately. They decided upon the latter, and a mob is now assailing the Calaboss. The excitement is very great.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 31, 1858.

A large number of the prominent citizens of the State, embracing all parties, have united in tendering Gov. King a complimentary dinner on his retirement from office al character. About \$4,000 in the counterfeit twenties of the Bate

About \$4,000 in the counterfeit twenties of the little Bank of Troy is already discovered. The Metropolitan Bank of New York has \$1,500, and the Clearing-House in this city about \$700; the latter, it is said, can be traced. It is suggested that the excellence in the engraving of the counterfeit may be traced to the consolidation of the bank-note engravers, by which many able engravers were thrown out of employ. The Opera in Boston-The Weather. The Opera in Boston—The Weather.
Boston, Friday, Dec. 31, 1858.
Mr. Ullman, the opera manager, and Mr. Barry
have taken a lease of the Boston Theater for one year,
commencing on the first of June next, for operate and
dramatic performances. The name of the theater is to
be changed to the "Boston Academy of Music."
Mr. Ullman's company give their last performance
on Tuesday afternoon next, when they return to Newfork. The opera season here has been very successful and remunerative.

ful and remunerative.

We have had a thick snow-storm this morning but

it is now moderating, with indications of a t steamboat mail left last night for New-York

The Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 31, 1858.

The Canal Board have unanimously ordered the Lake Harbor Memorial to be forwarded to Washington, leaving the Canal Commissioners to subjoin the argument embodied in the draft submitted by Mr. Ruggles. The Mutiny on Board the Waverly.

Bostos, Friday, Dec. 31, 1856.
George French, formerly first efficer of the ship
Waverly of Boston, and Mr. Wesks, second mate, who
were condemed to ten years imprisonment for endeavoring to suppress a mestry on board that ship, in
which so many Coolies test their lives at Manilla, have
been liberated from confinement by the Spanish Government, through the intercession of Mr. Dodge, the
United States Minister at Madrid.

The California Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 31, 1858.
The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 3d instant, arrived here last night. Five porsons left San Francisco with the mail, three of whom stopped at Fort Smith.

The roads from San Francisco to Red River were conducted from the same francisco.

good, and from thence to Typhon very bad.

The accounts from the Gila River mines continue One of the mail stations had been robbed of its the stock of mules by the Indians.

The snow and ice on the route had nearly disappeded, under the influence of the late warm weather.

Fire at Detroit.

DETROIT, Friday, Dec. 31, 1858.

A fire broke out here early this morning in the building occupied by The Detroit Daily Tribuse, destroying the building, with all its contents. Loss \$25,000; insured about \$20,000. The publication of the paper will not be suspended.

The Emigration to Cuba. New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 31, 1858.

Private advices received here confirm positively the report that a number of A mericans were in Cuba ready to aid the alleged revolutionists. They all left here with regular passports.

Steamboat Collision. The steamers Dickey and Uncle San came in collision with one another on Wednesday, neventy miles belowhere. The Dickey was damaged \$5,000.

The Wanderer Case. Five witnesses were examined in the Wanderer es-day, but their testimony was unimportant

to-day, but their testimony was unimportant. To

Reception to Senator Douglas in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 31, 1858.

Extensive preparations are being made by the friends of Senator Douglas for a reception on his arrival here. The City Councils have tendered him the use of Independence Hall to receive his friends.

The Arabia Outward Bound. The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, from Boston, rived at 4:30 a. m., and sailed at 6 o'clock for Lives.